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Feb 18, '79—1f

THE BRISTOL NEWS  
I. C. FOWLER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1879.

#### EVENT and COMMENT.

Patrick Smith and Julius Christian, colored, who murdered Mr. Jno. C. Lacy, of New Kent county, Va., last January, were hanged at Tunstall's in that county last Tuesday.

Judge J. M. Elliot of the Court of Appeals, was shot and instantly killed with a double-barrelled shot gun in the hands of Thos. Buford, in the streets of Frankfort, Ky., on the 26th of March. Judge Elliot had rendered an adverse decision in a case Buford had had in the Court for some time.

A famine is prevailing in upper Egypt along the valley of the Nile. The condition of the people is said to be heart-rending. In some villages the people are past help, sitting naked, like wild beasts, eating roots and suffering with the endurance of despair.

#### SPECIAL COURT BILL.

An Act to establish a Chancery and Law Court at Bristol, in the county of Sullivan.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the 17th Civil District of Sullivan County shall constitute a Chancery district, and the Court shall be held at the town of Bristol by the Chancellor of the First Chancery Division of this State, on the 24th Mondays of June and December of each and every year.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Chancellor of said Division shall, immediately after the passage of this act, appoint a Clerk and Master for said Court who shall perform all the duties, have all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities now by law imposed upon such officers, and shall have all the fees and emoluments as are now allowed to such officers, and before entering upon the duties of said office, he shall execute the several bonds now required by law for Clerk and Master, to execute, and shall keep his office in the town of Bristol.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriff of said Sullivan County, and his deputies shall serve as the officers of said Court, and shall obey all orders and execute all processes as now required by law, to do all the orders of the Chancery Courts of said Sullivan County; he shall execute separate bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, as such officer of said Court, and shall have all the rights and be subject to the same penalties and remedies as the same compensation, as now provided by law, for the various Sheriffs of this State.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the fees and forfeitures arising or growing out of any business in said Court shall be disposed of as fines and forfeitures which are now collected in the Chancery Courts of this State.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That any suits now pending or hereafter brought in the Chancery Court at Blountville, may, by consent of the parties, be transferred to the Circuit Court at Bristol; That, upon application of the parties for a removal as aforesaid, the Clerk and Master at Blountville shall transmit all the papers in the case together with a copy of all orders and decrees to the Clerk of the Chancery Court at Bristol; also a bill of the costs accrued in said Court at Blountville.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the citizens of the first, second and nineteenth civil districts of said Sullivan County may bring their suits in equity in said Court at Bristol against any citizen residing within said Civil Districts; but no citizen residing out of said 1st, 2d and 19th civil districts shall be sued in said Court, unless the subject of said suit is situated in said civil districts.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That no citizen of said 17th civil district of said county shall be sued in the Chancery Court at Blountville for said county, unless he be in a local action, to which said Court has exclusive jurisdiction by reason of the location of the property about which the action may be brought.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That counterparts of writs may issue from said Court against joint defendants residing or living beyond the limits of said 17th civil district in all cases where the Court has the legal or rightful jurisdiction of the subject matter of the litigation.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the expense of erecting or providing a Court House, and all necessary offices for said Court, shall be paid by the citizens of the town of Bristol, and none of the citizens of Sullivan County residing out of the limits of the town of Bristol, shall ever be taxed to pay any portion of the expense of erecting or providing any of said public buildings at Bristol.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a law in Bristol, in the County of Sullivan, a law in Bristol for the 17th Civil District of said county, to be called the Law Court of the First Judicial Circuit, and to be held by the Judge thereof with Common Law jurisdiction, original and appellate over all causes of a civil nature arising within said 17th Civil District.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the citizens of the 1st, 2d, and 19th districts of said county may bring their civil actions in said law court against citizens of said first, second, seventeenth and nineteenth districts of said county; and they so desire, and said law Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction over the same as if all the parties resided in said 17th civil district, and all civil causes heard and determined before any Justice or Justices of the Peace of said 1st, 2d, 17th and 19th districts may be appealed or brought up by writs certiorari to said law Court; Provided, the Plaintiff or defendant reside in said first, second, seventeenth or nineteenth districts, and either of them demands such appeal, or writs of certiorari. Said law Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction over all such cases as if the same had been heard by a Justice or Justices of the Peace of said 17th civil district.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That

# Bristol News.

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the citizens of said county of Sullivan residing outside of said 1st, 2d, 17th, and 19th districts shall not be liable to be sued in said law Court at Bristol, unless in real actions, of which said law Court has exclusive jurisdiction; but any defendant residing outside of said civil districts may waive his rights and have his suit returned to said Court, notwithstanding the process issued from and is returnable to the Circuit Court of Sullivan County in any civil action, unless the cause of action is of such a local nature as to give the Circuit Court of Sullivan County peculiar or exclusive jurisdiction; in all cases, as provided in this section, where the right is so waived, the said Law Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction over them as if the same had been brought by citizens of the 17th civil district against citizens of the same district.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That said Law Court shall be held by the Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, on the 4th Mondays of March, July and November of each and every year, and said Judge shall have and exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties provided by law for the Circuit Court Judges of this State, and the practice in said Law Court shall be the same as in the Circuit Courts of this State; and, whenever said Law Court has jurisdiction over any cause of action, counterpart of any original writs may issue from said Court for joint defendants residing outside of said 1st, 2d, 17th, and 19th districts.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriff of said Sullivan County shall, by himself or deputy attend the sittings of said Court and hold the same, and as is now provided by law for Sheriffs of this State, requiring them to be present and discharge certain duties, and said Sheriff shall himself, or have a deputy who shall reside in said 17th Civil District, and shall himself, or deputy, perform all the duties pertaining to said Law Court, and have all the fees and emoluments that are now allowed by law to the various Sheriffs of this State.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sullivan County shall be the Clerk of the said Law Court at Bristol, and shall by himself or deputy keep an office in the town of Bristol for the transaction of all business pertaining to said Court and shall keep the same open constantly, and shall have and exercise all the powers and receive all the fees and emoluments that are common to all the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of this State.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Peace of the said 17th Civil District, shall, on the first Saturday of March, July and November, of each and every year, designate twelve good citizens, freeholders or householders, residing in said 1st, 2d, 17th and 19th districts, to serve as Jurors to said Law Court for the term immediately ensuing; after their designation the said Justices shall send a list containing said Jurors to the Clerk of said Law Court, who shall immediately issue a writ of *venue facias*, commanding the Sheriff to summon said Jurors, named in said writ, to attend as Jurors. If said Justices fail to designate said Jurors the Judge shall, at the opening of said Court, at each term, when such failure occurs appoint the Jurors for said term out of any of the citizens who are qualified, regardless of whether they reside out of said 17th civil district or not; that the Jurors to said Law Court, shall have the same pay as the Jurors who attend the Circuit Courts of this State, and be paid as other Jurors of said Sullivan County.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the citizens of the town of Bristol shall pay all expenses incurred, or to be incurred in erecting or providing suitable buildings for a Court House and necessary public offices for said Law Court; and none of the other citizens of the said 17th Civil District, or of Sullivan County, except the citizens of the town of Bristol, shall ever be taxed for said purposes.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That any suit or suits, of a civil nature, now pending in the Circuit Court of Sullivan County between the citizens of the said 1st, 2d, 17th and 19th districts, may, by consent of the parties or their attorneys, be transferred to the Law Court at Bristol, and said Court shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction over them as if they had been originally brought in said Law Court; that all fines and forfeitures arising from or growing out of said Law Court shall be disposed of as the fines and forfeitures which are imposed by the Circuit Court of Sullivan County.

That this act take effect from and after its passage the public welfare requiring it.

#### Why Men Need Wives.

It is not to sweep the house, make the bed, darn the socks and cook the meals, that the man chiefly wants a wife. If this be all he needs servants can do it more cheaply than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him into the parlor to taste the bread and cake she has made, send him to inspect the needle work and bed-making, or put a broom into her hands, and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young man will look after them. But what the true man wants is a wife's companionship, sympathy and love. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortune, he meets failures and defeats, trials and temptations beset him; and he needs some one to stand by him and sympathize. All through life, through storm and through sunshine, through conflict and victory, through adversity and favoring winds, man needs a woman's love. His heart yearns for it.

A quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was in distress and needed assistance, dryly asked him: Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?

A teacher, after reading to her scholars a story of a generous child, asked them what generosity was. One little boy raised his hand and said, "I know; it's giving to others what you do not want yourself."

#### The Wit and Wisdom of Lord Chesterfield.

1. If you have any regard for your character, if you would be loved and esteemed hereafter, your youth is the time to get the materials together, and to lay the foundation of future reputation—the superstructure will be easily finished afterwards.

2. Whenever you find anybody incapable of attention to the same object for a quarter of an hour together, and easily diverted from it, that person is frivolous, and incapable of anything great. Let nothing divert you from the thing you are about, unless it be of much greater consequence than that thing.

3. "How do you do?" is absolutely nonsense, and has no meaning at all, but is used by everybody for "what is the state of your health?"

4. They say that "great wits have short memories;" but I say that only fools have short ones; because they are incapable of attention, at least to anything that deserves it, and then they complain of want of memory.

2. Can anything be more flattering than to be acknowledged to excel in whatever one attempts? can idleness and dissipation afford any pleasure equal to that? *Qui nil molitur inepte* was said of Homer, and is the best thing that can be said of anybody.

6. Dancing is in itself a very trifling, silly thing, but it is one of those established follies to which people of sense are sometimes obliged to conform; and then they should be able to do it well.

7. Dress is a very foolish thing, and yet it is a very foolish thing for a man not to be well dressed according to his rank and way of life; and it is so far from being a disparagement to any man's understanding, that it is rather a proof of it to be as well dressed as those whom he lives with. The difference in this case between a man of sense and a fool, is that the top values himself upon his dress, and the man of sense laughs at it—at the same time that he knows that he must not neglect it.

8. Diogenes, the Cynic, was a wise man for despising the follies of men, but a fool for showing it. Be wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so.

9. People who have a contempt for mediocrity are not satisfied with escaping censure; they aim at praise, and by desiring, seldom fall deserving and acquiring it.

10. Whenever you would persuade or prevail, address yourself to the passions; it is by them that mankind is to be taken. Caesar bade his soldiers, at the battle of Pharsalia, aim at the faces of Pompey's men. They did so and prevailed. I bid you strike at the passions; and if you do, you too will prevail. If you can once engage people's pride, love, pity, ambition (or what is their prevailing passion) on your side, you need not fear what their reason may do against you.

11. To avoid extremes, to observe propriety, to consult one's own strength and to be consistent from beginning to end, are precepts as useful for the man as for the poet.

12. The more you know men the less you will trust them.

13. Young people have commonly an ungoverned and frankness; they contract friendships easily, are credulous to professions, and are always the dupes of them.

14. If you would have your secret kept, keep it yourself, and as it is possible that your friend may one day or other become your enemy, take care not to put yourself in his power while he is your friend.

15. The same arts and tricks that boys play upon one another for bats, balls, and half-pence, men will make use of with you when you become a man, for other purposes.

16. Under death this stone doth lie  
As much virtue as could die,  
Which, when alive, did vigor live,  
To as much virtue as could live.

17. He makes the satire who applies  
It—*qui caput lile facit*.

18. There is no surer sign in the world of a little weak mind, than inattention.

19. A man of sense sees, hears and retains everything that passes where he is.

20. Mind not only what people say, but how they say it; and if you have any sagacity, you may discover more truth by your eyes than by your ears. People can say what they will; but they cannot look just as they will; and their looks frequently discover what their words are calculated to conceal.

21. Certain forms, which all people comply with, and certain arts, which all people aim at, hide, in some degree the truth, and give a general exterior resemblance to almost everybody. Attention and sagacity must see through that veil, and discover the natural character.

22. If a man, with whom you are but barely acquainted, and to whom you have made no offer, nor given any marks of friendship, makes you, on a sudden, strong professions of love, receive them with civility, but do not repay them with confidence. He certainly means to deceive you, for one man does not fall in love with another at sight.

23. If a man use strong protestations, or oaths, to make you believe a thing, which is of itself so likely and probable, that the bare statement would be sufficient, depend upon it, he lies, and is

highly interested in making you believe it, or else he would not take so much pains.

24. A good author is always the severest critic of his own compositions.

25. Common sense points out civility, observation teaches you the manner of it, which makes it good breeding.

26. Among women, as among men, there are good as well as bad, and it may be full as many, or more, good than among men.

17. Individuals forgive sometimes; but bodies and societies never do.

28. Many people think it very genteel and witty to abuse the clergy—in which they are extremely mistaken; since, in my opinion, parsons are very like men, and neither the better nor the worse for wearing a black gown.

29. Judge of individuals from your own knowledge of them; and not from their sex, profession, or denomination.

30. To know a little of anything, gives neither satisfaction nor credit, but often brings disgrace or ridicule.

#### The Only Way.

Near the church of St. John de Lateran at Rome is the famous Scala Sancta, or Sacred Stair, said to have been brought from Jerusalem and to be the same steps down which our Saviour walked from Pilate's hall of judgment. These steps are twenty-five in number, made of solid marble, and covered with wood to keep them from being worn away by the knees of the climbing pilgrims who come from all parts of the world. Martin Luther, three centuries ago, found the light of the gospel on the same stair. Dressed as a monk, with his shaven head and bare knees, he was creeping up those marble steps, hoping thereby to calm his troubled conscience and work his way to heaven, when all at once the voice of God was heard crying in his soul, "The just shall live by faith." Obedient to the heavenly voice, he saw his error of trying to earn his title to salvation by his own pains and works; and leaving the city in disgust, he went home to nail his "Theses" to the church door at Wittenberg, and to kindle the fire of the glorious reformation.

Yes, Luther found the true way to heaven, not by climbing that Sacred Stair on his naked knees, but by simple faith in Jesus, who said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh to the Father, but by me." If you would ever enter heaven, you must do it by the same way.

That way is an ancient way. On it the saints of God have walked in every age—patriarchs like Abraham, prophets like Peter, martyrs like Stevens, mothers like Eunice, and children like Timothy, who knew from boyhood the Holy Book, and by it became wise unto salvation.

It is a narrow way; for "straight is the gate, and narrow is the way, that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

It is a holy way,—the "highway of holiness." Here is God's pass word to all who enter it.—"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

It is a difficult way. All its pilgrims, be they old or young, have some cross to carry. Like Bunyan's pilgrim, they must climb the hill Difficultly, and fight with Apollyon.

It is a safe or well guarded way,—for the angels encamp around it; and as the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord Almighty is round about its travelers.

Finally, it is a freely open way,—free as the sun that shines on the evil and the good; free to all men, without money and without price, whatever the color of their skin or the land of their birth; free to the richest, if they only become poor in spirit; free to the poorest, if they only seek to be rich in faith; free to the wisest, if they only wish to be taught of God; and free to you, dear boys and girls. Only enter it now. You need not enter it, for you are not too young to sin, and not too young to die. Death may cut you off very soon, and your bed may soon be the little green grave. Enter it now, while your hearts are tender; for the sooner you do so, the earlier and the deeper will be your happiness.—*Rev. A. Bannatyne.*

An old proverb says, "Envy shooteth at another and woundeth itself," which shows that envy is cross-eyed.

The first hours of slumber are the sweetest. If ever a man sleeps the sleep of the just it's when he's just asleep.

A farmer speaking of the thinness of his hay crop, said: "The grasshoppers have all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another."

"Do you see any grapes, Bob?"—Yes; but there's dogs. "Big dogs, Bob?"—Yes, very big. "Then come along; those grapes are not ours, you know."

When fast young men in Reno get into a dispute instead of resorting to blows they go into the nearest saloon and shake dice to see which is the biggest liar.

When an artist climbs over a fence to get a nearer view of a handsome bulldog, he must take chances of his sketching the dog, or the dog's ketching him.

Stern poverty may compel, but it can never reconcile a boy to illustrate his necessities by wearing a yellow patch on a pair of black pants.

#### History of Alcohol.

Alcohol was invented nine hundred and fifty years ago, by the son of a strange woman, Hagar, in Arabia.—Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves, that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent, that the retailers in intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places, informing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on. In the sixteenth century, distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States were then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life, was among the laborers of the Hungarian mines of the fifteenth century. In 1751, it was used by the English soldiers as a cordial. The alcohol in Europe was made of grapes, and sold in Italy and Spain as medicine. The Genoese afterward made it from grain, and sold as medicine in bottles, under the name of water of life. Until the sixteenth century it had only been kept by apothecaries as medicine.—During the reign of Henry VII. brandy was unknown in Ireland, and soon its alarming effect induced the government to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture. About one hundred and twenty years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness, and made men fearless on the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign specific. Such is a brief sketch of the introduction of alcohol into society as a beverage. The history of it is written in the wretchedness, the tears, the groans, the poverty and murder of thousands. It has marched the land with the tread of a giant, leaving the impress of its footsteps in the bones, and sinews, and life's blood of the people.

#### Glass.

Nothing is known to a certainty regarding the invention and early history of glass; but it is supposed that, as the volcanic lavas often cool into rude crystals, the ancients were induced to imitate them, and so became masters of the art. The name "glass" is derived from an old German word signifying to shine or glisten. That the Egyptians understood the manufacture of glass at an early period is proved by relics found with mummies more than three thousand years old, among which are richly carved vases and urns, paintings on glass, and artificial gems, in which amethysts, emeralds and other precious stones were imitated so successfully as to deceive the practiced eye. For many years in ancient times, glass was applied to ornamental purposes only, and much ingenuity and skill were exercised to find substitutes for the useful purposes to which we now employ it; for windows, the inhabitants of Eastern countries used linen or paper, rendered transparent by being soaked in oil; the Chinese shaved horn, split oyster shells; the wealthy roman, thin sheets of agate or mica. Among the Esquimaux of our day large blocks of ice are inserted in their snow huts to admit the light. In the fourth century glazed windows were introduced into houses, and justly considered a great luxury; before the invention of glass mirrors, plates of highly-polished metal were used, specimens of which are still preserved in many families as heirlooms. The rich wines of antiquity were kept in pouches, and quaffed from the horns of animals, or rough stone cups; as the art of glass-making became more generally understood, it was applied to useful articles, and these rude utensils gradually disappeared. In a liquid state glass can be blown or wrought into almost any form or shape, from land-scapes inclosed in paper weights, to dresses composed of threads as fine as the spider's web. Without the aid of glass, the investigations of science could not have been pursued—as the telescope, microscope, and all other optical instruments, as well as the thermometer and barometer, depend entirely upon it for their various uses. To no other invention are we more indebted, both for luxury and utility, than glass.

#### Talked to Him Like a Father.

A Detroit lawyer, famous for his wise and candid opinions, was the other day visited by a young attorney, who explained, "I was admitted to the bar two years ago, and I think I know something about law, yet the minute I arise to address the jury I forget all my points and can say nothing. Now, I want to ask you if this doesn't show lack of confidence in myself, and how can I overcome it?" The wise attorney shut his eyes and studied the case a moment before answering: "My young friend if it is lack of confidence in yourself it will some day vanish, but if it is lack of brains you had better sell out your office effects and buy a pick-axe and a long-handle shovel."

"But how am I to determine?" anxiously asked the young man. "I'd buy the pickaxe anyhow and run my chances!" whispered the aged adviser, as he moved over to the jug for his overcoat.—*Free Press.*

#### VEGETINE

FOR  
Chills, Shakes,  
FEVER AND AGUE.  
TACONIC, N. C., 1878.

Dear Sir,—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done to my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with malarial fever, which left him with a great deal of pain, all the time, the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his head from the floor, he could not move without excruciating pain. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal" that Vegetine was a great blood purifier and blood food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept taking eight bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, with no return of chills, or ague. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes to me, takes a dose of Vegetine and that is the last of the Chills. Vegetine has no effect upon the system, like most of the medicines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world. Respectfully,  
MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the bowels become irritable and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

#### VEGETINE

FOR  
DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS  
And General Debility.

BANANASTON, N. Y., 1878.  
We, the undersigned, having used Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all those troubled with Disorders of any kind, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, or General Debility, and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted. FRED A. GOOD, 1000 1/2 Fifth St., N. Y.

MRS. L. P. PERKINS,  
MRS. H. W. SCOTT,  
JOS. H. H. STONE.

#### VEGETINE

FOR  
NERVOUS HEADACHE  
And Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. —  
Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Nervous Headache, and also for Rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both, and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted. FRED A. GOOD, 1000 1/2 Fifth St., N. Y.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

#### VEGETINE

Druggists' Testimony.

M. H. STEVENS —  
Dear Sir,—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and have found entire relief from both, and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted. FRED A. GOOD, 1000 1/2 Fifth St., N. Y.

VEGETINE is Sold by all Druggists.

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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